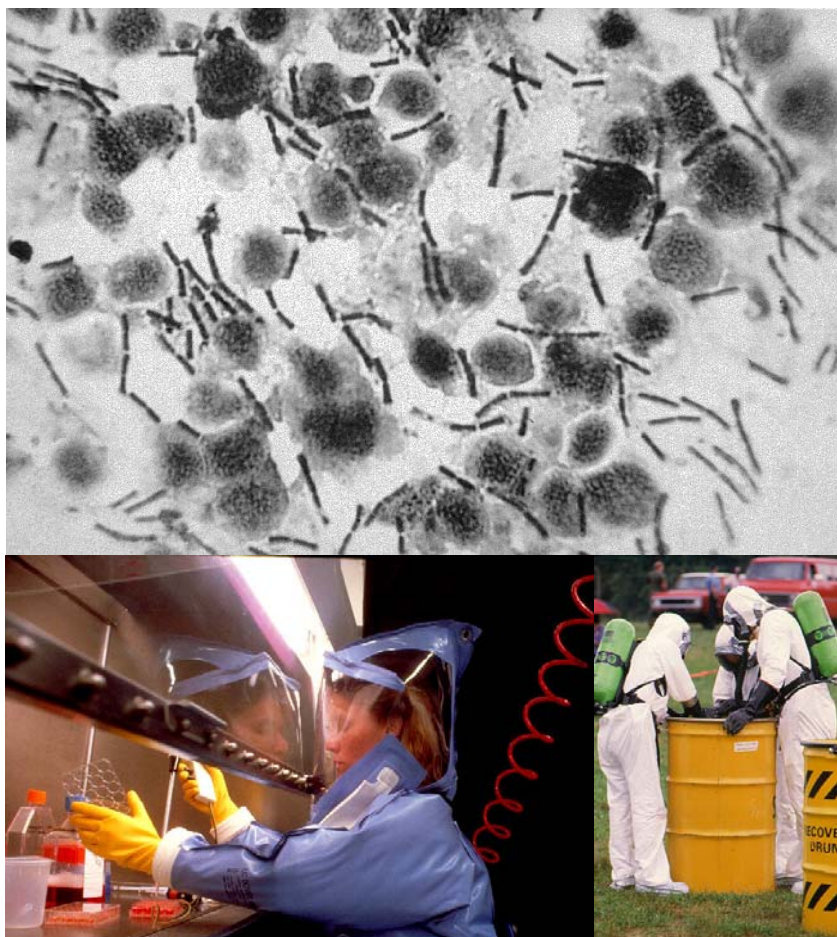


# ALASKA BIOTERRORISM RESOURCE GUIDE



Alaska Department of Health & Social Services  
Division of Public Health

*October 2003*

# Table of Contents

ALASKA BIOTERRORISM.....	1
RESOURCE GUIDE.....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
BIOTERRORISM RESOURCE GUIDE .....	1
Introduction.....	1
Purpose of Document .....	2
Updates.....	3
Acknowledgements .....	3
Overview of Terrorism .....	4
Weapons of Mass Destruction.....	4
Presidential Decision Directives 39 and 62.....	5
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).....	5
Roles and Responsibilities of Federal Agencies.....	9
Department of Homeland Security .....	9
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	10
Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation .....	10
Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support .....	11
Federal Bureau of Investigation .....	11
National Security Division .....	11
Domestic Emergency Support Team.....	12
Critical Incident Response Group .....	12
Laboratory Division .....	12
Information Resources Division.....	13
Department of Defense.....	13
Department of Energy .....	13
Environmental Protection Agency.....	14
Department of Health and Human Services .....	14
Emergency Support Function (ESF)-8 Responsibilities .....	15
Response Organizations.....	16
American Red Cross.....	17
103 <sup>rd</sup> Civil Support Team (WMD) .....	18
Alaska 1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team.....	20
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) .....	21
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium .....	22
Alaska Poison Control System .....	23
Alaska State Troopers.....	25
Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs, Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (OHS&ES).....	26
Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Operations Office.....	28
Federal Bureau of Investigation .....	30
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).....	31
Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Services .....	33
Municipality of Anchorage, Anchorage Fire Department.....	35
Municipality of Anchorage, Office of Emergency Management .....	37
Office of the State Medical Examiner .....	39
Office of the State Veterinarian.....	40
Section of Epidemiology, Alaska Division of Public Health .....	41

Section of Community Health and Emergency Medical Services .....	43
Section of Public Health Nursing .....	44
United States Alaskan Command .....	46
U.S. Food and Drug Administration.....	47
U.S. Department of Energy .....	48
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services .....	49
Bioterrorism Flow Chart .....	51
Internet Resources.....	52
Training Contacts.....	53
State of Alaska.....	53
Glossary and Definitions.....	54
Emergency Support Functions.....	64
Index .....	65

# BIOTERRORISM RESOURCE GUIDE

## Introduction

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 2005

*Public Health officials have been notified that patients with flu-like symptoms are presenting at health care facilities from Homer to Anchorage and on up to Fairbanks. They are being seen in much greater numbers than experienced during past influenza outbreaks, and it is late in the season for such a large number of flu patients.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 2005

*Most of the patients have presented with complaints of fatigue, cough, fever, and generally not feeling well. As expected, most are sent home for bed rest, fluids and fever control suggestions. Those that are admitted to hospitals are diagnosed with pneumonia. By late afternoon, emergency medical services agencies have transported several patients with severe respiratory distress along with a number of febrile seizure patients. Local papers run stories about the high absenteeism among workers and school children due to this flu outbreak. Using the latest in laboratory testing at the State Lab, teams of state and Federal epidemiologists and public health specialists begin to track and trace the outbreak.*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2005

*Large numbers of patients who were sent home yesterday from doctor's offices with the diagnosis of influenza are now returning to emergency departments, some by ambulance. They are extremely ill. Statewide fatalities have risen to 71 over the last 24 hours and the Medical Examiner's office is requesting the activation of a Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team. Rapid antigen testing for influenza has been performed on many patients and all the results are negative. Doctors across the state are conferring with State and federal public health authorities in search of a cause of the outbreak. Several health care workers have died from this illness, and many more are too ill to report to work. Several enterprising vendors are selling a new "flu cure" medication that is not licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Local, state and federal agencies are immersed in this event. With the results available from lab analysis, the state is able to provide health care providers and facilities with daily updates, treatment recommendations and prevention guidelines.*

This hypothetical situation serves to paint a picture of the possible unfolding of a flu pandemic, or bioterrorist attack. Regardless of the cause, this disease outbreak requires coordination and communication between various agencies to identify the pathogen and take the necessary steps to stop the spread and prevent the deadly effects.

As seen from the example above, a threatened or actual bioterrorist attack, particularly one that is covert in nature, presents enormous challenges to medical and law enforcement personnel.

Because of the severity of the potential consequences of a bioterrorist attack, state and federal agencies have substantially increased their involvement with detecting, investigating, and responding to terrorism.

Identifying, understanding and cooperative planning with other agencies involved in bioterrorism is essential to maximize the use of resources, controlling costs and ensuring the public's trust.

## Purpose of Document

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services recognizes the importance of preparedness for bioterrorism on the part of agencies throughout the state. This Bioterrorism Resource Guide will serve as a reference guide for agencies to better understand their interrelationship with each other.

The Guide includes information on federal and state resources, as well as how the resources are likely to interact, given their missions and authority. In addition, information is included on Internet and training resources, and a glossary of terms is found on page 54.

Acronyms and abbreviations, by design, have been kept to a minimum. One acronym that will be seen repeatedly is “WMD,” which refers to “weapons of mass destruction.” Most other acronyms and abbreviations used are ones which are ubiquitous, e.g. FBI, FEMA. A complete list of acronyms is found on page 58.

Most agencies referenced in this document have multiple roles and responsibilities and maintain plans and procedures for a variety of situations. This document is not intended to be an exhaustive reference for all existing plans. It is intended to give basic information about the primary roles and responsibilities for agencies as related to bioterrorism preparedness. This provides a natural avenue for the initiation of dialog with collaborative agencies to enhance overall system coordination and capability.

It is understood that agencies such as the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, the Municipality of Anchorage (page 28), and the military have specialized resources and plans and would play a significant role in the response to a threatened or actual bioterrorist event.

Users should also be cognizant that some agencies and departments within the Federal system have been moved to the new Department of Homeland Security. As that department reassigns tasks and responsibilities there may be additional changes to federal agencies. Users can continue to find updates to those changes at [www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov).

## Updates

An updated version of this document will be maintained on the CHEMS web site located at <http://www.chems.alaska.gov>. Suggestions for improving the guide and updated contact information can be sent to:

Section of Community Health and EMS  
Division of Public Health  
Department of Health and Social Services  
P.O. Box 110616  
Juneau, AK 99811-0616  
907-465-4101 (fax)

[matt\\_anderson@health.state.ak.us](mailto:matt_anderson@health.state.ak.us)

It should be noted that the country's ability to identify and respond to acts of terrorism is evolving rapidly. Many of these changes have resulted from, or are reflected by, changes in the structure and function of federal organizations. We have gone to great lengths to ensure that the information in this document is accurate and contemporary. However, it is difficult to keep up with all of the changes taking place and it is important that readers seek multiple sources of information to keep abreast of the latest developments.

## Acknowledgements

The Department of Health and Social Services thanks those who contributed information to this document and those who served as reviewers. The Department further recognizes and thanks the many employees of the listed agencies who have worked so diligently to make our state safer.

## Overview of Terrorism

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population in furtherance of political or social objectives. People, livestock and crops may be the targets of terrorists. Although numerous foreign governments have supported terrorists, there is also the potential for domestic terrorism by individuals or groups. In addition, terrorists from foreign countries can attack the US without the explicit support of a foreign government, as was the case with the World Trade Center bombing.

## Weapons of Mass Destruction

The use of hazardous chemicals by the Japanese religious cult Aum Shinrikyo, dramatized the effects of a weapon of mass destruction used in an urban setting. A terrorist attack using nuclear, biological or chemical weapons is, in some respects, similar to a hazardous materials accident, with a number of unique differences.

These differences will influence the emergency response planning, organization, training, equipment, operational procedures, and coordination requirements.

In general, the differences are:

- The situation may not be recognizable as terrorist event until there are multiple casualties. The cause of the incident or death may not be determined for some period of time without a high index of suspicion.
- Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming a casualty because some chemical and many biological agents are not easily recognized or detected. Emergency responders are also becoming a target through the placement of secondary releases or explosions.
- Contamination of critical facilities and large geographical areas may result. Exposed people may unknowingly carry contaminants through public transportation systems, business communities, doctors' offices, clinics and emergency departments. Responders may carry agents back to their crew quarters or homes.
- The scope of the event may expand at a rapid rate across jurisdictional boundaries and into areas with limited medical resources. Airborne contaminants will flow with the air currents and if disseminated properly, may carry to great distances from their point of origin. Time becomes the enemy of the responders handling casualties, and law enforcement and epidemiologists handling the investigation.
- There will be a strong reaction from the public. The thought of exposure to chemical, biological or radiological material is enough to cause terror in most people. Added to this is the fear of not knowing if they are or are not exposed.

A well-planned and executed attack to a metropolis using biological agents (e.g., anthrax spores, botulinum toxin or smallpox) could result in hundreds of thousands of deaths. Biological agents have been used in warfare for over 2,500 years and are gaining popularity with various terrorist groups. Immediately following the attacks on September 11, 2001 there were a number of Anthrax incidents. Using the U.S. Postal system, the perpetrators mailed anthrax-tainted letters to several US Senators, news outlets and other target destinations. As a result of these incidents, 3 people became ill and died. In addition thousands of postal workers, senate staff, and others had to be treated for potential exposures. Numerous mail sorting centers and other buildings

became contaminated and required extensive decontamination. During this series of attacks no individual or group claimed responsibility nor as of the date of this publication has a suspect been identified.

In 1986, over 750 people became ill in Oregon when members of the Rajneesh Bhagwan poisoned salad bars with Salmonella in order to influence an upcoming referendum by making voters ill and keeping them away from the polls. In 1995, a member of the Aryan Nation was arrested for ordering plague from a supply house in Maryland. Two members of the Minnesota Patriots Council were convicted for planning to use Ricin in an assassination attempt. In the past, members of the Aum Shinrikyo worked to acquire the Ebola virus from Zaire.

## Presidential Decision Directives 39 and 62

In June 1995, the White House issued Presidential Decision Directive 39, ***United States Policy on Counterterrorism*** which directed a number of measures to reduce the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts, and to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons including weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

In May 1998, the president issued Presidential Decision Directive 62, related to the ***Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas***.

This decision reaffirms the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the lead federal agency for the operational response to a WMD incident. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is responsible for preparing for or responding to the consequences of a WMD incident, with participation by the U.S. Public Health Service (health and medical), the Environmental Protection Agency (hazmat and environmental), and the Department of Energy (radiological), as necessary.

Both of these decisions recognize that WMD incidents are multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional events that require a broad interagency planning and response approach as well as cooperative partnership between federal, state, and local governments.

In October 2002, the President issued an Executive Order directing that various federal departments and agencies be united under the Department of Homeland Security. Congress ratified that order with the passage of the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2002. This new cabinet level department brings together the responsibilities and staff of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration, Secret Service, portions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy and others into a single integrated Department. This represents the largest reorganization of federal agencies since 1950.

## Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)

In early 2003, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) calling for the creation of a National Response Plan (NRP) to "integrate Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan" under the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security. Under the NRP, a National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be developed to provide a consistent nationwide framework to standardize incident management practices and procedures to ensure that Federal, State, and



local governments can work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The purpose of the NRP is to enhance the ability of the United States to prepare for and to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national approach. To accomplish this goal, the NRP integrates all incident management activities across the continuum from pre-incident awareness, prevention, and preparedness to incident response and post-incident recovery. It establishes a single base plan to address all hazards and contingencies, covering all disciplines and does away with the distinctions between crisis and consequent management.

The plan, once completely developed, will include the designations of Primary Federal Agencies (PFA's) fulfilling roles in an event commensurate with their mission, authority and expertise, and detailing the roles and responsibilities of a Principle Federal Official (PFO) designated to direct the application of federal resources in a domestic incident.

The development and evolution of the National Response Plan will necessitate changes in the existing Federal Response Plan referred to later in this document.

## Roles and Responsibilities of Local and State Agencies

The size of Alaska and its distance from Outside resources makes it imperative that in-state capabilities be developed to allow rapid response and a degree of self-reliance. The state is no stranger to disasters, having experienced significant earthquakes, fires, floods and other significant events within the last fifty years. Most local communities have emergency management plans which guide their actions during the initial stages of a disaster. Larger communities and boroughs often have more expansive plans and some have paid emergency managers to guide emergency planning and response activities. Most EMS, fire and law enforcement agencies have undergone various levels of training in the recognition, response and recovery from terrorist attacks on their communities.

The Municipality of Anchorage (see page 35) has a Metropolitan Medical Response System, developed under the Domestic Preparedness program, that includes the most highly trained and equipped civilian responders specializing in chemical and biological agents in the state.

Within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs are the divisions of Homeland Security and Emergency Services. These agencies work together, and with federal, state and local partners to improve the readiness of Alaska to identify and respond to myriad threats. In the event of a threatened or actual bioterrorist event, these agencies would be instrumental in requesting, acquiring, distributing essential resources. The Division of Emergency Services staffs and supports the State Emergency Coordination Center, which serves the state's nerve center in times of disaster, coordinating the activities of other state agencies involved in a disaster response. In addition, the division supports the ADES First Class System, which allows users to exchange electronic mail and files and perform many other functions which support the sharing of information between response agencies. The OHS&ES administers key grants related to emergency response training and equipment

Alaska is extremely fortunate to have well-trained and equipped military personnel who are capable of augmenting civilian resources in certain circumstances. In particular, the 103<sup>rd</sup> Civil Support Team is a significant asset, able to deploy to an area of operations and assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological event in support of a local incident commander; advise civilian responders regarding appropriate action, and facilitate requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets. The 103<sup>rd</sup> is a full time Guard unit that can be deployed more rapidly than many other resources.

The Alaska Division of Public Health, within the Department of Health and Social Services plays an important role in enhancing the state's readiness to detect and respond to bioterrorism. The Division manages bioterrorism related grants from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Department has contracted with the Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association (ASHNHA) to increase the readiness of hospitals. DPH and ASHNHA work closely to prepare an integrated healthcare system response.

In a bioterrorist event, the Sections of Laboratories and Epidemiology, within the Division of Public Health, will be key agencies in the detection and identification of the biological agents used. If necessary, the Division will, within the established command structure, assist in requesting additional medical resources.

Agencies in the Division of Public Health communicate frequently with organizations outside the Department of Health and Social Services in an effort to promote and maintain readiness to

detect and respond to a bioterrorist event. Other important roles for the Department of Health and Social Services include providing distance delivered education to medical personnel regarding bioterrorism and developing the state's Health Alert Network to provide information to medical personnel rapidly regarding threatened or actual bioterrorist events.

Numerous agencies, from the Alaska State Troopers to the Section of Public Health Nursing are likely to be involved in the response to a bioterrorist event. The flow chart on page 50 provides additional information on how federal, state and local agencies are connected.

## Roles and Responsibilities of Federal Agencies

The response to a terrorist threat or incident within the U.S. will require highly coordinated, multi-agency local, state, and federal response. In support of this mission, the following primary federal agencies will provide the core federal response:

- Department of Homeland Security
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Energy
- Environmental Protection Agency

Because of federal statutory responsibilities, some of these agencies may respond and conduct activities prior to, or without the need for, a federal disaster declaration.

### Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security was developed to unify and coordinate planning and responding to terrorist attacks. Some agencies, like the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the United States Coast Guard, had staff and functions assimilated into the new department.

The Department of Homeland Security has three primary missions:

1. Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States,
2. Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and
3. Minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.

The department is comprised of five major divisions or directorates:

1. Border and Transportation Security;
2. Emergency Preparedness and Response;
3. Science and Technology;
4. Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection; and
5. Management.

The department has a number of specialized programs and functions, including:

- The **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program** to train people to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations.
- The **Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP)**, responsible for managing and coordinating Federal health, medical, and health related social services and recovery to major emergencies and federally declared disasters.
- The **Strategic National Stockpile** to ensure the availability and rapid deployment of life-saving pharmaceuticals, antidotes, other medical supplies, and equipment necessary to counter the effects of nerve agents, biological pathogens, and chemical agents.

- A **Nuclear Incident Response** capability that provides expert personnel and specialized equipment to a number of federal emergency response entities that deal with nuclear emergencies, nuclear accidents, and nuclear terrorism.
- An **Urban Search & Rescue (US&R)** capability.

## Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), now located within the Department of Homeland Security, is to “*reduce loss of life and property and protect our nation's critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.*”

The Agency is active in many aspects of emergency planning and response and provides particularly strong support to fire services throughout the country. Education, grant funds to response agencies, and coordination of financial assistance to those affected by disasters are important roles for FEMA.

FEMA maintains an Office of National Preparedness (ONP) to help the nation better prepare to respond to emergencies and disasters of all kinds, to include those resulting from acts of terrorism and involving weapons of mass destruction.

ONP priorities include:

- Strengthening the ability of state and local emergency management and responders to prepare for and respond to all hazards, including terrorist attacks; and
- Building and sustaining a national preparedness and response capability.

ONP's areas of responsibility include federal, state, local, and community preparedness programs; assessments and exercises; the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program; and emergency management grants administration. The ONP is responsible for the Metropolitan Medical Response System, formerly coordinated by the Department of Health and Human Services.

## Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Attorney General is responsible for ensuring the development and implementation of policies directed at preventing terrorist attacks domestically, and will undertake the criminal prosecution of those acts of terrorism that violate U.S. law. The Department of Justice has charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with execution of its lead federal agency responsibilities for the management of a federal response to terrorist incidents that take place within U.S. territory or those occurring in international waters that do not involve a foreign flag vessel. The FBI will execute any federal operational response and act as the federal response with the state and local authorities. The FBI may form and coordinate the deployment of a Domestic Emergency Support Team (see page 12) with other agencies, when appropriate, and seek appropriate federal support based on the nature of the situation. A more detailed description of FBI actions is found on page 11.

The FBI is the lead federal agency whenever you think you may be faced with a potential terrorist event and serves as the initial single point of federal contact. Developing a working relationship prior to any event with your local FBI office will help to streamline your request for federal support.

## Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support

On April 30, 1998, Attorney General Janet Reno delegated authority to the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs to administer grants to assist state and local public safety agencies in acquiring the specialized equipment and training necessary to safely respond to and manage domestic terrorist activities, especially those dealing with chemical and biological agents radiological and explosive devices.

On May 8, 1998, the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, announced the establishment of the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support, to assist state and local response agencies throughout the United States prepare for incidents of domestic terrorism.

There are five ways the office offers assistance to emergency response agencies:

- Financial assistance to enable state and local jurisdictions to buy needed equipment.
- Training to ensure state and local emergency response personnel, public officials, and others who have responsibilities in the event of a terrorist incident have the knowledge, skills and abilities to respond effectively and ensure the public's safety.
- Technical assistance to assist states and localities in making critical domestic preparedness decisions.
- Assessment through nationwide surveys to evaluate the current state of terrorist response readiness and capabilities in order to guide program choices, and determine training and equipment needs at the state and local levels.
- Exercises and exercise support to enable state and local response planning and procedures.

In Alaska, the Office of Justice program is implemented through a grant to the Alaska Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (see page 126).

## Federal Bureau of Investigation

### National Security Division

**WMD Operations Unit:** The specialized mission of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit is to combat the use or threatened use of WMD as a means of terrorism directed against the U.S., its citizens, or its interests. The unit provides program management involving:

- All threats
- Threat assessments
- Contingency planning
- Incidents
- Nonproliferation matters
- International training initiatives
- WMD response program

**WMD Countermeasures Unit:** The mission of the WMD Countermeasures unit is to ensure that FBI and state and local first responders are prepared to handle incidents involving the use or threat to use WMD in a terrorist act against the United States, its citizens, or its interests. The unit provides program management for the FBI involvement in the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici

Domestic Preparedness Program, the WMD Exercise Program, and other WMD first responder programs.

## Domestic Emergency Support Team

The Domestic Emergency Support Team is a specialized interagency U.S. government team designed to expeditiously provide expert advice, guidance and support to the FBI on-scene commander otherwise known as the Special Agent in Charge. This advice specifically relates to providing the Special Agent in Charge with the capabilities supporting agencies can provide to mitigate the crisis.

The Team also supports the Special Agent in Charge by coordinating follow-on assets he or she has requested. In addition, the Team can be configured to provide the Special Agent in Charge with a limited operational capability. For example, a scientific analysis component can be deployed rapidly from regional offices to assess potentially contaminated sites, collect samples, and conduct nuclear/radiological searches.

The Domestic Emergency Support Team is deployed upon request by the Special Agent in Charge, through FBI headquarters to the Attorney General. The FBI, in consultation with supporting federal agencies, determines the composition of the Team required on a case-by-case basis. As appropriate, the Team is configured to include components for a specific type of WMD incident such as nuclear, chemical, or biological threat.

This function has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security in 2003. The method for requesting the team at this time remains through the FBI until such time as the new department issues policy directives dictating a new chain of command for requests.

## Critical Incident Response Group

**Hostage Rescue Team:** The Hostage Rescue Team is the FBI's primary tactical response element in a significant WMD incident.

**Crisis Management Unit:** The unit provides crisis management support to the FBI field divisions in the form of Joint Operation Center expertise and the management of crisis related information. The unit deploys with the laptop computer-based Crisis Management Information System which automates the management of crisis incident information.

**Crisis Negotiations Unit:** The unit provides crisis negotiations support to the FBI field divisions, and maintains and coordinates the Critical Incident Negotiations Team which is a group of highly trained FBI crisis negotiators located in field divisions throughout the FBI.

**National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crimes:** The center participates in the FBI's internal WMD credibility threat assessment. Personnel assigned to the center are equipped to provide behavioral and linguistic assessments. During a WMD crisis, center personnel can also assist in hostage negotiations, investigative initiatives, and crisis management strategies.

## Laboratory Division

**Hazardous Materials Response Unit:** Personnel assigned to this unit are available to assist the field in an advisory and liaison capacity with on-scene military and civilian personnel. Personnel are equipped to direct the proper evidence handling procedures in a contaminated environment and to provide expert technical assistance to FBI personnel conducting the investigation.

**Evidence Response Unit:** The Evidence Response Unit coordinates and manages the FBI's Evidence Response Team Program, which is designed to train and equip field personnel to conduct crime scene searches and collect evidence.

**Materials and Devices Unit:** Personnel assigned to the Materials and Devices Unit are experts in a wide variety of explosive devices. The Materials and Devices Unit maintains liaison with personnel assigned to the U.S. Army Explosive Ordinance Disposal units and is capable of overseeing the forensic evidence and analysis connected with a WMD detonation.

## Information Resources Division

**Crisis Response Team:** The Crisis Response Team is responsible for supporting major cases in the field by providing full field command post facilities, including independent communications links for secure voice, text, and imagery capabilities through both terrestrial and satellite links. The team is able to collect tactical information from inside the crisis site.

**Rapid Start Team:** The Rapid Start Team is comprised of information management personnel who are prepared to deploy on short notice to the scene of FBI major cases. The team is designed to streamline and organize the information flow of major cases in such a way that leads are readily tracked, information is prioritized, and all information is easily retrieved for future prosecution.

## Department of Defense

In accordance with Department of Defense Directives and the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff CONPLAN 0300-97, the Department of Defense will provide military assistance to the lead federal agency and/or **Federal Response Plan** Emergency Support Function primary agencies during all aspects of a terrorist incident upon approval by the Secretary of Defense. Department of Defense assistance could include threat assessment, Domestic Emergency Support Team deployment, technical advice, operational support, tactical operations, support for civil disturbances, and custody, transportation and disposal of a WMD device.

## Department of Energy

The Department of Energy provides scientific-technical personnel and equipment in support of the lead federal agency during all aspects of a nuclear/radiological WMD terrorist incident. Department of Energy assistance can support a wide range of activities with capabilities such as threat assessment, Domestic Emergency Support Team deployment, lead federal agency advisory requirements, technical advice, forecasted modeling predictions, and operational support to include direct support of tactical operations.

Deployable scientific technical assistance and support includes capabilities such as search operations; access operations; diagnostic and device assessment; radiological assessment and monitoring; identification of material; development of Federal protective action recommendations; provision of information on the radiological response; render safe operations; hazards assessment; containment, relocation and storage of special nuclear material evidence; post-incident clean-up; and on-site management and radiological assessment to the public, the White House, and members of Congress and foreign governments. All Department of Energy support to a federal response will be coordinated through a Senior Energy Official.



## Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency provides technical personnel and supporting equipment to the lead federal agency during all aspects of a WMD terrorist incident. Assistance may include threat assessment, Domestic Emergency Support Team and regional emergency response team deployment, lead federal agency advisory requirements, technical advice and operational support. Assistance and advice from the Environmental Protection Agency includes threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, hazard detection and reduction, environmental monitoring; sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis; assessment and cleanup; identification of contaminants; and on-site safety, protection, prevention, and decontamination activities. The Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard share responsibilities for response to oil discharges into navigable waters and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants into the environment under the National Contingency Plan. The agency provides the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the inland areas and the United States Coast Guard for coastal areas to coordinate containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during an oil, hazardous substance, or WMD incident.

## Department of Health and Human Services

The United States Department of Health and Human Services is the designated lead agency under the Federal Response Plan for health, medical, and health-related social services. The Department of Health and Human Services' assistance could support threat assessment, Domestic Emergency Support Team deployment, epidemiological investigation, pharmaceutical support of operations, lead federal agency advisory requirements, technical advice and operational medical and mental health services support.

Technical assistance and advice includes identification of contaminants, sample collection and analysis, on-site safety and protection activities, medical management plans, and the provision of health and medical care and mass fatality management.

An important resource within the federal government is the National Disaster Medical System, a cooperative asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, state and local governments, private businesses and civilian volunteers.

The National Disaster Medical System, formally with the U.S. Public Health Service, has been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security. The NDMS fosters the development of Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). A DMAT is a group of professional and paraprofessional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other event.

In addition to the standard DMATs, there are highly specialized DMATs that deal with specific medical conditions such as crush injury, burn, and mental health emergencies. Other specialty teams include Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs) that provide mortuary services, Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs) that provide veterinary services, and National Medical Response Teams that are equipped and trained to provide medical care for victims of weapons of mass destruction.

DMATs deploy to disaster sites with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical care site. In mass casualty incidents, their responsibilities include triaging patients, providing austere medical

care, preparing patients for evacuation, and participating in the forward movement of patients. In other types of situations, DMATs may provide primary health care and/or may serve to augment overloaded local health care staffs.

Alaska has an operational DMAT that specializes in cold weather care. More information about the team can be found on page 20.

Under the rare circumstance that disaster victims are evacuated to a different locale to receive definitive medical care, DMATs may be activated to support patient reception and disposition of patients to hospitals. DMATs are designed to supplement local medical care until other federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation is resolved.

DMAT members are required to maintain appropriate certifications and licensure within their discipline. When members are activated as federal employees in a disaster they are capable of providing medical care in the states to which they are deployed. Additionally, DMAT members are paid while serving as part-time federal employees and have the protection of the federal Tort Claims Act in which the Federal Government becomes the defendant in the event of a malpractice claim. Members of NDMS Disaster Medical Assistance Teams receive employment protections through the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA).

DMATs are principally a community resource available to support local, regional, and state requirements. However, as a national resource they can be federalized to provide interstate aid.

A recent addition to the specialized teams existing under the National Disaster Medical System is the International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSURT). An IMSURT is a highly specialized team that is trained and equipped to establish a fully capable field surgical facility anywhere in the world. Volunteers undergo extensive training and are issued special passports to be ready to respond within 16 hours.

## Emergency Support Function (ESF)-8 Responsibilities

The 15 ESF 8 Elements are:

1. Assessment of Health/Medical Need
2. Health Surveillance
3. Medical Care Personnel
4. Health/Medical Equipment and Supply
5. Patient Evacuation
6. In-Hospital Care
7. Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety
8. Worker Health/Safety
9. Chem/Bio/Radiological Hazards
10. Mental Health
11. Veterinary Services
12. Public Health Information
13. Vector Control
14. Potable Water/Waste Disposal
15. Mortuary Services

## Response Organizations

## American Red Cross

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	235 E 8 <sup>th</sup> Ave
<b>CITY:</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99501
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	907-646-5401
<b>FAX</b>	907-276-1465
<b>24 HR CONTACT</b>	907-646-5401
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.alaska.redcross.org">www.alaska.redcross.org</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The mission of the Red Cross is to provide humanitarian aid, disaster relief, disaster planning training for families and business, CPR, first aid training, and to provide special services to victims of aircraft disasters

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The Red Cross assists individuals, business and communities to plan for and prepare for all forms of emergencies including terrorism.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

None at this time.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Red Cross would not play a role in detecting an event.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Would provide emergency assistance to first responders, victims and the community. Would provide mental health services and counseling as needed, operate emergency shelters and mass care centers.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

In most areas of the state within one hour. For rural or remote areas would depend on travel time.

## 103<sup>rd</sup> Civil Support Team (WMD)

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	P.O. Box 5800
<b>CITY</b>	Fort Richardson, AK
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99505-5800
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Commander: 907-428-6624 or Medical Operations Officer 907-428-6628
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 428-6625
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 428-7100 or 1-888-462-7100 (SECC)
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	Medical Operations Officer: <a href="mailto:richard.Stitzer@ak.ngb.army.mil">richard.Stitzer@ak.ngb.army.mil</a> Medical NCO: <a href="mailto:Brian.webb@ak.ngb.army.mil">Brian.webb@ak.ngb.army.mil</a>

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

The mission of the Civil Support Team (weapons of mass destruction) is to deploy to an area of operations and:

- ASSESS a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological (NBCR) event in support of a local incident commander;
- ADVISE civilian responders regarding appropriate action, and;
- FACILITATE requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering and mitigate great property damage.

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Unit is required to interface with local, state, and federal authorities via meetings, committee memberships, seminars, and training exercises.

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Intensive 18-month training program, which provides skills and certifications required for operations with in a hazardous environment.

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

To Provide on-site chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-energy explosives (CBRNE) technical advice to federal, state, and local response agencies in the event of a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident. The team is broke down into 6 smaller sections that have been trained and equipped to provide biological detection, analysis and “reach back” to other experts who can assist the incident commander.

## **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

To respond, in support of an incident commander, to assess suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction attacks, advise civilian responders on appropriate actions and facilitate the arrival of additional state and Federal military forces. The team can rapidly deploy to a suspected or actual terrorist attack, conduct reconnaissance activities and detect biological agents to determine the effects of the attack on responders and the civilian population. The medical section can provide advice about field and medical management of biological casualties.

## Alaska 1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	c/o Alaska Native Medical Center 4351 Diplomacy Drive
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99508
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 729-1895 Message
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 696-4470
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	Phyllis Goodwin
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:ak1dmat@yahoo.com">ak1dmat@yahoo.com</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.ak1dmat.com/">http://www.ak1dmat.com/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

Part of the NDMS, a nationwide medical response system that supplements state and local emergency resources during disasters or major emergencies. NDMS also provides backup medical support to the military and Veterans Affairs medical care systems during an overseas conventional conflict.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Coordinate activities with local, state, and federal agencies.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Currently the team depends on individual employers to provide specialized training other than NDMS team organization. As an entire group, training for bioterrorism is being expanded.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

No function in detecting an event.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Disaster Medical Assistance Team will deploy per National Disaster Medical System guidelines.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

5 hours if not pre-staged.

## Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
<b>CITY</b>	Juneau
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99801
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 465-5065
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 465-5070
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	Alan Wien (Disaster Response Coordinator); Work (907) 376-5038, Fax (907) 376-2382, Home (907) 376-6827, Cell (907) 240-6557
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:Awien@envircon.state.ak.us">Awien@envircon.state.ak.us</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/ENV.CONSERV/home.htm">http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/ENV.CONSERV/home.htm</a>

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

We promote sound environmental stewardship and the protection of public health by building partnerships dedicated to proactive prevention and problem solving.

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

The Department's Disaster Preparedness Representative is a member of the State's Domestic Preparedness for Terrorism Task Group.

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

None

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

None

### ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT

ADEC is a support agency and can provide technical assistance in the identification of public health hazards, contamination of drinking water, food resources, and agricultural products. For a radiological incident, ADEC can provide technical assistance on monitoring, assessment, decontamination, and disposal of wastes to ensure protection of human life, property, wildlife and the environment.

### APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Will report within one hour of receipt of notification by the ADEC Disaster Response Coordinator. Usually, emergency/disaster notification is expected to come from the State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) at the National Guard Armory.



## Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	4141 Ambassador Drive
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99508
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 729-1900 (main) (907)729-3653 (BT Program Coordinator)
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 729-1901
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	ANMC Emergency Department ((907)729-1729)
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	mjbradley@anmc.org
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	www.anthc.org

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium helps coordinate and maintain the readiness of the Native health organizations it represents.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Participates in State of Alaska Committees, Subcommittees and Teams developing Alaska plans for bioterrorism countermeasures. Coordinates state plans and programs with Alaska Native Health organizations to ensure Alaska plans and Native health plans are mutually supportive.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Participates in State of Alaska bioterrorism education and training development efforts. Provides information to Native Health organizations about available training and assists in development of training programs.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Maintains a syndromic surveillance program through the Alaska Native Medical Center developed for early identification of diseases that could be the result of bioterrorism.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Works with State Agencies and officials in responding to bioterrorist events. Ensures that Native Health Organizations receive accurate, timely information on responses to bioterrorism. Ensures Alaska Natives in rural areas and other rural residents receive accurate information on bioterrorism events. Coordinates medical evacuation and other medical and health services throughout the Native Health system.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Immediately, this is a function of the Alaska Native Medical Center Emergency Department.

## Alaska Poison Control System

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	c/o The Oregon Poison Center 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road CSB-550
<b>CITY</b>	Portland
<b>STATE</b>	Oregon
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	97239
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	503-494-8600 1-800-222-1222
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	503-494-4980
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	1-800-222-1222 Zane Horowitz, M.D., Medical Director Sandy Giffin, RN., Director
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:horowiza@ohsu.edu">horowiza@ohsu.edu</a> <a href="mailto:giffin@ohsu.edu">giffin@ohsu.edu</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.chems.alaska.gov">http://www.chems.alaska.gov</a>

**ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY:** The Oregon Poison Center, which serves the Alaska Poison Control System, is a regional resource for the public, health care providers and health agencies dedicated to minimizing the effects of exposures to drugs, poisons, chemicals and natural toxins. Provides telephone guidance and consultation through education, research and emergency response training.

**ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES:** The Alaska Poison Control System (APCS) will act in an advisory role to the Dept. of Health and Social Services concerning planning for treatment and triage of chemicals of opportunity, hazardous materials, nerve and warfare agents. Will develop protocols for the triage, treatment and decontamination measures for adult and pediatric patients and for definitive in-hospital treatment.

**ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES:** The APCS will act in an advisory role concerning the training of pre-hospital and hospital based providers. APCS staff may be available to provide site specific training and to provide train-the-trainer programs.

**ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT:** The APCS database is uploaded to a national database every three minutes. Toxicosurveillance by the American Association of Poison Control Centers is performed on this database to detect trends both nationally and regionally. In addition executive staff are linked via Epi-x to the daily notification system of the CDC.

**ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT:** The APCS is available 24/7 to handle inquiries concerning possible exposures from the general public, emergency responders,

health care providers and system. Information can be sent via e-mail or FAX to remote or site locations. Direct consultation with a board certified medical toxicologist is available 24/7 to assist in the direct medical management of an actual event.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL AVAILABLE:**

Staff is immediately available by telephone 24/7.

## Alaska State Troopers

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	5700 East Tudor Road
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99507
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 269-5511
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 337-2059 (Director's Office)
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 428-7200 (Dispatch)
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/">www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The mission of the Alaska State Troopers is to preserve the public peace, enforce criminal law, prevent and detect crime, apprehend offenders, protect life and property, serve and support the Court System, diligently enforce passenger and commercial motor vehicle regulations, and provide other specialized public services.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Coordinate with other governmental and private agencies to plan for weapons of mass destruction incidents.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Coordinate with governmental and private agencies in providing and receiving training.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Intelligence gathering, storage, and dissemination. Criminal investigation activities.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Coordinate with federal, state, and municipal law enforcement and emergency agencies to provide public safety and criminal investigation assistance.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Totally depends upon location of incident and weather conditions.

## Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs, Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (OHS&ES)

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	P.O. Box 5750
<b>CITY</b>	Fort Richardson
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99505-5750
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 428-7000
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 428-7009
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 428-7100, 1-888-462-7100
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:Wayne_Rush@ak-prepared.com">Wayne_Rush@ak-prepared.com</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.ak-prepared.com/homelandsecurity/">www.ak-prepared.com/homelandsecurity/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services assists local jurisdictions, State agencies, volunteer organizations and the private sector in disaster planning, training and exercises. The OHS&ES supports State, local and private sector operations and mitigation plans and initiatives. During disasters/emergencies the OHS&ES, through the SECC (State Emergency Coordination Center), coordinates State, Federal, volunteer and private sector support of local response and recovery operations. In the recovery phase of emergency management, the OHS&ES is prepared to deliver the full range of individual and public infrastructure assistance to the affected areas.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The OHS&ES is tasked by Alaska Statute 26.23.040 to prepare and maintain a State Emergency Plan, keep it current, and play an integral part in the development and revision of local plans. The OHS&ES acts as the single State point of contact for Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, State Homeland Security grants.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

OHS&ES is responsible for training individuals who staff the State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) in the event of a WMD incident. OHSES maintains a list of WMD courses available to State agencies and local governments. OHSES funds WMD training activities for State and local first responders and emergency management personnel. In addition, OHSES provides WMD exercise development assistance to local jurisdictions.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

None

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

OHS&ES, through the State Emergency Coordination Center, would coordinate requests for assistance from local governments.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR  
RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Initiate immediate response from OHS&ES staff by calling 1-888-462-7100 or (907) 428-7100.

## Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Operations Office

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	222 West 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, #19		
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage		
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska		
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99513		
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Carl Lautenburger	907-257-1342	
	Matthew Carr	907-271-3616	
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907)271-3424		
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	1-800-424-8802 National Response Center 1-206-553-1263 Seattle 24-Hour Coordination Center		
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:laughtenburger.carl@epa.gov">laughtenburger.carl@epa.gov</a> <a href="mailto:carr.matthew@epa.gov">carr.matthew@epa.gov</a>		
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/r10earth">www.epa.gov/r10earth</a>		

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

Prevention, Preparedness and Response for Oil & Chemical Spills; Provides Federal On-Scene Coordinators during responses to oil and hazardous chemical spills (including chemical and biological terrorist incidents).

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

EPA has a long history of working closely with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees to assist them in developing local emergency response plans for oil and hazardous materials releases. The Agency is expanding this work to encourage these state and local planning organizations to incorporate terrorism response issues into their existing emergency response plans. EPA has worked closely with other federal agencies to develop interagency response plans for terrorist incidents including the U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (i.e., CONPLAN), and the Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

EPA has provided advanced hazardous materials training to its on-scene coordinators (OSCs) and local first responders to ensure their health and safety when responding to a terrorist incident, particularly one involving WMD. Our basic and intermediate hazardous materials training have also been provided to other federal, state, and local emergency responders. EPA has a role in the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program providing terrorism response training to local emergency responders. The Agency has been an active participant in several terrorism training/exercises in Anchorage.

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), the EPA OSC can provide technical expertise in assessing the hazards posed to public health and the environment

from potential bioterrorism event. EPA OSCs generally do not participate as first responders during terrorism crisis management activities such as agent identification. FBI, and National Guard Civil Support Teams have this crisis management responsibility. EPA can provide technical advice to FBI and DOD/National Guard during crisis management actions

#### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

EPA participates in consequences management for extent of contamination and cleanup activities once the bioagent has been confirmed and law enforcement agents have confirmed that secondary devices are not present. EPA works with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to determine appropriate response activities. These activities could include providing technical assistance, oversight of private contractor activities or conducting clean-up activities through the use of EPA's response contractors. EPA has six local contract staff available that are certified at Level A response to augment and assist EPA staff.

#### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

The National Response Center and EPA Region X maintain a 24-hour a day immediately available, duty officers who can provide access to technical assistance. EPA can typically provide an On Scene Coordinator with two technical assistance contractor personnel, trained to Level A, at an incident in Alaska within 1 to 12 hours after notification within the greater Anchorage area. For other areas of the state it is dependant on travel time and conditions. Additional response contractor personnel are available from locations in the Pacific Northwest within 24-72 hours.



## Federal Bureau of Investigation

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	101 East Sixth Avenue
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99501-2524
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	WMD Coordinator, SA Derek Espeland, 907-265-9574
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 258-5322
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov/">http://www.fbi.gov/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The Mission of the FBI is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will coordinate the domestic preparedness programs and activities of the United States to ensure that a coordinated crisis and consequence management infrastructure is established to address the threat posed by terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The FBI provides training for law enforcement personnel on responding to terrorist events.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The FBI is the lead federal law enforcement agency in the fight against terrorism in the U.S. In carrying out this responsibility, the Domestic Terrorism Program investigates threats involving atomic energy, weapons of mass destruction, sabotage, hostage-taking, and civil unrest.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Critical Incident Response Group was formed to address hostage-taking, barricade situations, terrorist activities, and other critical incidents that require an emergency response by multiple law enforcement resources. The FBI Hostage Rescue Team and the Field SWAT Programs are part of the CIRG. Nine enhanced SWAT Teams are strategically located around the country.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

There will be an immediate response from the local office that is augmented as appropriate.

## Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	130 228 <sup>th</sup> Street, SW
<b>CITY</b>	Bothell
<b>STATE</b>	Washington
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	98021-9796
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	425-487-4634
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(425) 487-4404 ( 24 hr fax)
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(Region X Ops. Center) (425)487-4666
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	r10-roc-director@dhs.gov
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fema/">http://www.fema.gov/fema/</a>

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

To provide leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property and protect our nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, all-hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Required by Public Law 104-201, the National Defense Authorization Act for 1997, Title XIV, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction, Section 1417, to establish and maintain the Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) can be used as a reference guide, training aid, and an overall planning and training resource for response to a chemical, biological and/or nuclear terrorist incident. The RRIS is comprised of several databases, consisting of chemical and biological agents' and radiological materials' characteristics, first aid measures, Federal response capabilities, Help Line, Hotlines, and other Federal information sources concerning potential weapons of mass destruction.

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials can take classes in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation disaster management, hazardous materials response and fire service management. Independent study courses on disaster preparedness, disaster assistance, and hazardous materials are available for the general public from the Emergency Management Institute, at no cost. Special seminars, workshops, and broadcasts are offered at no cost via satellite as part of FEMA's Emergency Education Network, called EENET.

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

No role at this time.

### ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT

Providing information, coordination and planning services in support of ESFs.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL  
OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Hours to days depending on lead time and need.

## Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Services

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	P.O. Box 196650
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99519-6650
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-4619
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-4004
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	pager- (907) 762-2486, cell- (907)-317-7099
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:angusge@ci.anchorage.ak.us">angusge@ci.anchorage.ak.us</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.muni.org/health1">www.muni.org/health1</a>

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

The mission of the Municipality of Anchorage Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is to prevent disease and injury and improve Anchorage's physical, mental, environmental and social health.

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

The DHHS plays a lead role, along with the Anchorage Office of Emergency Management (OEM), the Anchorage Fire Department (AFD), and the Anchorage Police Department (APD) in planning for bioterrorism preparedness and response. We contribute to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for the City and are developing Department-level preparedness and response plans.

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

DHHS will work with OEM, AFD, and APD in developing and providing training for local health care and emergency response-related professions, agencies and groups.

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

DHHS will play a key role in the detection of a bioterrorist event, as our Medical Officer or Disease Prevention nurses may be the first in Anchorage notified of a suspicious illness. Another likely scenario is that the State of Alaska Epidemiology section will be notified first – either way, the one entity alerts the other of the event, and a coordinated investigation, heightened detection methods, and intervention strategies are initiated immediately.

### ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT

The City of Anchorage will be instrumental in the initial response to a bioterrorist event. DHHS resources would be put to work in epidemiological investigations and planning for an appropriate intervention method. Any response from the DHHS would be coordinated with other City entities and State departments. DHSS is a member of the Anchorage Metropolitan Medical Response System.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL  
OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

The Management Team of DHHS is accessible 24 hours a day by emergency pager; call-out to auxiliary staff would result in mobilization in approximately 2-6 hours.

## Municipality of Anchorage, Anchorage Fire Department

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	1305 E St.
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99501-4427
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-1498
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-1441
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 267-4950 Anchorage Fire Dispatch
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:wellstj@ci.anchorage.ak.us">wellstj@ci.anchorage.ak.us</a> Tom Wells, Anti-Terrorism Coordinator
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.muni.org/fire1">www.muni.org/fire1</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

To safeguard our community by providing prevention, medical, fire, and education services to protect life, property and the environment.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

One of the original 26 cities involved in the Domestic Preparedness program. Have completed multiple major exercises and training involved in that process. Has successfully implemented the Metropolitan Medical Strike Team as a component of the MMRS.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

191 members were trained through the Domestic Preparedness program. Ongoing training has continued in the fire department. Serves as the Point of Contact for the Department of Justice Terrorism programs, and can conduct National Fire Academy training programs.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Primarily through EMS services where patient loads, signs and symptoms observed, and related events might lead to recognition of a problem.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Operate a 46 member Hazardous Materials Response Team with Level A capability and a variety of detection devices. The team is regional in nature, having agreements in place with the State Department of Environmental Conservation for out-of-jurisdiction response. The fire department has approximately 275 active responders.

Also involved with the FBI and law enforcement agencies on working groups, coordinating with the DHSS Bioterrorism Team and responds with other elements of the statewide hazardous materials response team. Working with the US Army Soldier Biological Chemical Command on cold-weather decontamination procedures at a national level. Participates with the state Joint Terrorism Task Force for threat assessments, programs and response.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL  
OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Units can be dispatched within minutes of notification. Depending upon the nature of the event, it may take up to two hours to bring back off-duty personnel.

## Municipality of Anchorage, Office of Emergency Management

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	P.O. Box 196650
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99519-6650
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-1400 OEM/EOC, (907) 343-1498 AFD Counter Terrorism Coordinator/Tom Wells
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 343-1441 OEM/EOC
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 267-4950 Fire Dispatch, (907) 786-8900 Police Dispatch
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:wwuem@ci.anchorage.ak.us">wwuem@ci.anchorage.ak.us</a> ,
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.muni.org/oem">www.muni.org/oem</a>

### ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY

Safeguard life, property and the environment through law enforcement response, prevention, emergency medical response, community health response, emergency management, planning and community education.

### ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Accomplished as a team effort between police, fire, DHSS, and OEM in conjunction with the FBI, area hospitals, sections of Alaska Epidemiology and Public Health Laboratories.

### ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES

Conducted primarily through the AFD Anti-Terrorism Coordinator, Tom Wells and the DHHS Bioterrorism Training Coordinator.

### ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT

Detection is through EMS services, hospital reports, the State of Alaska Sections of Epidemiology, Public Health Nursing and State Public Health Laboratory, and community health officer monitoring systems.

### ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT

For site specific response, APD and AFD (Hazardous Materials Response Team) would be initial response with close coordination with FBI, Community Health Officer, Epidemiology, Public Health and direct support from the municipal Emergency Operations Center. The AFD Hazardous Materials Response Team is also a regional response asset operating under a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Alaska. For a non-site specific event, response would be through Community Health, Epidemiology, and Public Health in coordination with various law enforcement, medical agencies and hospitals. OEM is a partner in the Anchorage MMRS.



**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR  
RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Within several minutes, APD and AFD resources respond to a site-specific incident. For a non-site specific event during the day, response is within minutes, after-hours it may take up to an hour.

## Office of the State Medical Examiner

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	4500 South Boniface Parkway
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99507-1264
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 334-2200
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 344-2216
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	1-888-332-3273
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/sme/">http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/sme/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The State Medical Examiner's (SME) office conducts autopsies and cause of death investigations for criminal, medically unexplained, accidental, and unattended deaths.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Work with other agencies to develop plans for response to mass fatalities as a result of a biological terrorist incident.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Provides training for death scene investigation to first responders, State Troopers, and local police.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Collaborative reporting role with public health to detect and identify deaths due to unusual biological event.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

In cooperation with investigative agencies, responsible for body recovery, storage, morgue operations and logistical needs of mass fatality event.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Staff members on call at all times.

## Office of the State Veterinarian

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	500 S. Alaska Street
<b>CITY</b>	Palmer
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99645
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	907-745-3236
<b>FAX</b>	907-745-8125
<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:Bob_Gerlach@dec.state.ak.us">Bob_Gerlach@dec.state.ak.us</a> Acting State Veterinarian
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/dec/deh/animal/home.htm">www.state.ak.us/dec/deh/animal/home.htm</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The mission of the Office of the State Veterinarian is to help livestock owners raise healthy, disease free animals, monitor domestic livestock for disease, and to conduct surveillance of domesticated animals for new and emerging diseases.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The division coordinates with other state veterinarians and labs, other state, federal and local agencies as it relates to the health of domestic animals.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

None at this time.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The division would likely be a primary reporting and detecting agency for diseases that have a domestic animal component. The state lab could be used to identify or isolate organisms that are hosted or transmitted through domestic animals.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Would act as a surveillance entity, conduct laboratory testing and assist in identifying disease.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Less than 12 hours.

## Section of Epidemiology, Alaska Division of Public Health

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	3601 C Street, Suite 540
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99503
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 269-8000 during normal business hours
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 562-7802
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(800) 478-0084 Section of Epidemiology answering service
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:epiwebmaster@health.state.ak.us">epiwebmaster@health.state.ak.us</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.akepi.org">http://www.akepi.org</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The Section of Epidemiology is responsible for surveillance, investigation and control of acute and chronic diseases and injuries through defining causal factors, identifying and directing control measures and providing a basis for policy development, program planning and evaluation.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The Section of Epidemiology is charged with enhancing the rapid detection of unusual outbreaks of illness that may be the result of terrorism involving biological or chemical agents. The Section is responsible for expanding epidemiologic surveillance and response capacity to investigate and mitigate health threats posed by bioterrorism through collaboration with health care providers throughout Alaska.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The section is responsible for developing and providing educational seminars about public health surveillance and what, where, when, and how to report disease. In addition, the Section is partnering with educational activities for the medical community about syndromes and conditions that could be the result of a bioterrorist or chemical attack.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Under Alaska regulations (7 AAC 27.005 - 7 AAC 27.007), all notifiable conditions must be reported to the Section of Epidemiology. This includes all conditions that could be caused by a biological or chemical terrorist event. Reporting all such conditions in a timely manner is the best assurance that a covert bioterrorist event will be detected and responded to quickly.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Section of Epidemiology is responsible for the investigation and control of any suspected or confirmed bioterrorist event for the State of Alaska.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR  
RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

The Section has a 24 hour emergency telephone number. Members of the epidemiology team are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to respond to an event at any location in Alaska.

## Section of Community Health and Emergency Medical Services

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	CHEMS, Box 110616
<b>CITY</b>	Juneau
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99811-0616
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	907-465-3027
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	907-465-4101
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	CHEMS does not maintain a 24 hour contact number
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:matt_anderson@health.state.ak.us">matt_anderson@health.state.ak.us</a>
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.chems.alaska.gov">http://www.chems.alaska.gov</a> <a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chems/">http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chems/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The Section of Community Health and EMS is responsible for a wide range of state services, including programs to help improve access to primary care among rural and underserved populations; promotion and surveillance of healthy lifestyle behaviors; cardiovascular disease prevention; tobacco use prevention and control; injury prevention and surveillance; emergency medical services and trauma care systems development; and development of a system to educate and alert public health and health care providers through telecommunications.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The section works with other agencies within the Division of Public Health to plan for and improve the public health response to bioterrorism.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The Section helps to provide emergency medical services personnel with training related to bioterrorism at symposia and other forums.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Section is not likely to be involved in the actual detection of a bioterrorist event but it will assist in alerting responders to a threatened or actual bioterrorist event.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The Section is the primary agency within the Department of Health and Social Services to provide department staff to the State Emergency Coordinator Center. In that capacity, CHEMS staff assists in fulfilling the emergency health and medical responsibilities outlined in the State Emergency Operations plan, such as coordinating medical resources and emergency medical transportation.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Approximately 12 to 24 hours

## Section of Public Health Nursing

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	P.O. Box 110611
<b>CITY</b>	Juneau
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99801-0611
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 465-3150
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 465-3913
<b>24-HOUR CONTACT</b>	Public Health Nursing does not maintain a 24-hour contact number
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	<a href="mailto:nancy_davis@health.state.ak.us">nancy_davis@health.state.ak.us</a> (Section Chief)
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/nursing">http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/nursing</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

The mission of the public health nursing program is to work in partnership with individuals, families, and communities to improve the health of the Alaskan population while promoting their dignity, self-reliance, and cultural integrity.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The section works within the Division of Public Health and with local governmental and private agencies to plan for and improve the public health response to potential health threats, including bioterrorism. The Section builds upon existing plans and procedures within the community and participates with Local Emergency Planning Committees to define clear roles.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The public health nursing workforce is trained to respond to an infectious disease emergency or other public health crisis. The section coordinates with other governmental and private agencies in developing, providing, and receiving workforce training for enhancing abilities to recognize and respond to potential bioterrorist events.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Public health nurses monitor local health and environmental conditions to identify potential problems and participate in the investigation of infectious disease or other health hazards in the community. Following established procedures the local public health nurse will rapidly report an unusual health event in a community that could be caused by a biological or chemical terrorist event.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Establish and maintain clear communications with the local, state, and federal level to provide needed resources to a community before, during, and after a public health emergency. Relay information to the public during and after a biological event. Assure coordination for access to necessary healthcare services for all, and adhere to appropriate follow-up activities. Communicate treatment recommendations and initiation of disease prevention measures with community, including plans for mass vaccination or medical prophylaxis of community if warranted.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR  
RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Immediately to 24 hours depending on location and timing of incident and travel conditions.



## United States Alaskan Command

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 105
<b>CITY</b>	Elmendorf Air Force Base
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99506-2130
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	(907) 552-3944/3932
<b>FAX NUMBER</b>	(907) 552-4855
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	(907) 552-3000 (Elmendorf AFB Command Post)
<b>E-Mail ADDRESS</b>	bruce.bates@elmendorf.af.mil
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.elmendorf.af.mil">http://www.elmendorf.af.mil</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

Integrate military activities within the Alaskan area of interest while building the joint training and experimentation. Be prepared to command and control assigned forces to respond to crisis or deter aggression as a JTF headquarters.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The Alaskan Command (ALCOM) Director for Plans and Policy (J5) is the Defense Coordinating Office in the State of Alaska for Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA). As such, ALCOM coordinates use of military assets to meet federal and state requests for assistance during a declared federal disaster and under the immediate response provisions of the Stafford Act.

ALCOM participates in state emergency planning groups and committees in order to ensure unified response to disasters in Alaska.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

ALCOM/J767 (Medical Operations) provides hospital presentations on managing patients of a suspected bioterrorism event and coordinates training by other DOD organizations involved in bioterrorism medical response.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

DOD hospitals in Alaska participate in the State's public health network in monitoring disease outbreak and notification of reportable public health conditions/disease/events.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The ALCOM J5 coordinates use of DOD assets during federal and state disasters in accordance with the Federal response Plan (FRP).

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

No greater than 12 hours.

## U.S. Food and Drug Administration

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	222 West 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave
<b>CITY</b>	Anchorage
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP</b>	99513
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	(907) 271-5018
<b>FAX</b>	(907) 271-5014
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	1-425-486-8788 (Seattle District Office)
<b>E-mail ADDRESS:</b>	jim.vik@fda.gov
<b>WEBSITE ADDRESS:</b>	www.fda.gov

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION STATEMENT**

To assure that the nation's foods, drugs, cosmetics, and biologics are safe.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Have taken steps to prevent bioterrorism events from affecting the nation's food supply.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Training has been conducted for agency employees, security documents have been prepared for regulated industries, as guidance to implementing their own individual security measures for their businesses.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Investigation of suspected bioterrorism events including visual examination of products and working with businesses affected.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

Conduct investigation of event, including trace back investigation and collection of samples for laboratory examination.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

In the case of a bioterrorism event, response time will be determined by availability of local investigators. Response time might vary from a matter of minutes to several days depending on situation.

## U.S. Department of Energy

---

<b>MAILING ADDRESS</b>	2770 Sherwood Lane
<b>CITY</b>	Juneau
<b>STATE</b>	Alaska
<b>ZIP CODE</b>	99801-8545
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	DOE Headquarters Operations Center (OC), telephone (202) 586-8100.
<b>24 HOUR CONTACT</b>	<a href="tel:1-202-586-8100">Radiological Hotline 1-202-586-8100</a> (24 hours)
<b>WEB SITE ADDRESS</b>	<a href="http://www.eren.doe.gov/sro/">http://www.eren.doe.gov/sro/</a>

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION SUMMARY**

DOE manages and safely dismantles excess nuclear weapons, disposes of surplus fissile nuclear materials, and ensures the security of nuclear assets. We provide policy and technical assistance to curb global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

Offer intensive training to health professionals in medical management for radiological accidents.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

No mission in a biological-only event. May be resource when multiple hazards are potential problem.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

No role in a bioterrorism-only event. Through the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), they provide 24-hour direct and/or consulting assistance in assessing and treating the health and medical effects of radiological exposure and contamination involving general and high-risk populations, counseling to victims of radiological accidents, and provide technical advice and assistance regarding the handling and disposition of radiologically contaminated remains.

### **APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

The emergency phone line is staffed 24 hours a day. Personnel are on one-hour standby for emergency response anywhere in the world.

## U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

---

**MAILING ADDRESS** Captain Patrick O'Carroll, M.D.  
Regional Health Administrator  
Office of the Regional Health Administrator  
Mailstop RX-20  
2201 Sixth Ave.

**CITY** Seattle

**STATE** Washington

**ZIP** 98121

**TELEPHONE** (206) 615-2061

**FAX** 206-615-2481

**24 HOUR CONTACT** 202-619-7800 (Secretary's Command Center)

**E-mail ADDRESS:** [hss.scc@hss.gov](mailto:hss.scc@hss.gov) (Secretary's Command Center)  
[POCarroll@osophs.dhhs.gov](mailto:POCarroll@osophs.dhhs.gov) (Patrick O'Carroll)

**WEBSITE ADDRESS:** [www.dhhs.gov](http://www.dhhs.gov)  
[www.bt.cdc.gov](http://www.bt.cdc.gov)

### **ORGANIZATION MISSION STATEMENT**

The Department of Health and Human Services is the United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services. The department includes over 300 programs, covering a wide spectrum of activities. Programs related to bioterrorism and disaster response include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

### **ROLE IN PLANNING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The department, through the Health Resources Services Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provide grants to improve the nation's ability to detect and respond to bioterrorist events. In addition, its response agencies plan and train for bioterrorist events.

### **ROLE IN TRAINING FOR BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES**

The CDC and HRSA provide grant funds used for training laboratorians, epidemiologists, public health workers, hospital staffs and first responders on a variety of subjects related to bioterrorism.

### **ROLE IN DETECTING BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

The CDC maintains high level capabilities for identifying bioterrorist agents and maintains a nationwide system for detecting bioterrorism through its grant programs and relationships with state and local epidemiologists.

### **ROLE IN RESPONDING TO BIOTERRORISM EVENT**

DHHS will initiate action to provide technical assistance or to provide health and medical service response actions to the state of Alaska and federal partners upon proper request and authorization. In addition to sending materiel and personnel to impacted areas, the CDC

publishes guidelines for the identification and treatment of bioterrorist agents. These guidelines are likely to serve as the basis for Alaska specific guidelines.

**APPROXIMATE TIME FROM NOTIFICATION TO AGENCY HAVING PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Local response efforts will be supplemented beginning within 12 hours by national medical support providers.

## Public Health Emergency: Flow Chart

Error! Not a valid link.

## Regional/Local/ Native Health Corp.

## AK Division of Public Health (DPH)

## Other State Agencies

## Federal

Detect

Environmental Health  
Sanitarians  
Public Health Nurses  
Hospitals & Clinics  
Laboratories  
Physicians, PAs, NPs  
Member of the Public  
Police, Safety Officers  
EMS personnel

Public Health Nurses (PHNs)  
Medical Examiner's Office (MEO)  
AK State PH Laboratories (ASPHL)  
Epidemiology (Epi)  
Community Health/Emergency Medical Services  
(CHEMS)

Dept. Environmental  
Conservation (DEC)  
AK State Troopers  
Dept. of Military and  
Veterans Affairs  
National Guard

Dept. of Homeland Security  
DHHS  
CDC  
Atlanta  
NIOSH  
AIP  
Military  
FDA  
USDA

**Detection of a Public  
Health Emergency**

Investigate

Local Public Health

**Report to  
Section of Epidemiology**  
Epidemiologic investigation initiated

CDC

Respond

Local Public Health Nursing  
Local health care providers/  
Native Health Corporation  
Local Peace Officers  
Governmental leadership/  
Mayor's Office  
Local EMS

**Determined to be a biological  
emergency or act of terrorism**  
Public Health Alert System activated

Director's Office  
PHN ASPHL  
MEO CHEMS  
Epi

Local Law Enforcement  
State Troopers

FBI

Criminal  
Investigation

CDC

Strategic  
National  
Stockpile

Governor's Office  
Dept Health & Social Services Commissioner  
Dept Military & Veteran Affairs Commissioner  
Other Commissioners

ADES/DHS  
**State of Emergency**  
State Emergency Response Plan

Dept. of Homeland Security  
Dept. of Health and Human  
Services

## Internet Resources

One of the most extensive lists of web sites related to bioterrorism preparedness and response is maintained by Gregory Banner, with the Rhode Island Bioterrorism Preparedness Program. Rather than replicated it within this document, we encourage readers to visit:

<http://www.healthri.org/environment/biot/websites.htm>

### **Other key web sites include:**

Alaska Disaster Medical Assistance Team

*www.akldmat.com*

Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Division of Emergency Services

Division of Homeland Security

*www.ak-prepared.com*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

*www.bt.cdc.gov*

Department of Homeland Security

*www.dhs.gov*

Section of Community Health and EMS

*www.chems.alaska.gov*

Section of Epidemiology

*www.akepi.org*

*http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bt/bioterrorinfo.stm*



# Training Contacts

## State of Alaska

### Department of Public Safety

Alaska Fire Service Training  
5700 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507  
<http://www.dps.state.ak.us>

Mark Barker  
Phone: (907) 269-5789  
Fax: (907) 338-4375  
<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/FireTraining/fstservices/fstservices.html>

### Department of Military & Veterans Affairs

Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DES)  
P.O. Box 5750  
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750  
<http://www.ak-prepared.com>

907-428-7049  
907-428-7009 fax  
[jerry\\_koenig@ak-prepared.com](mailto:jerry_koenig@ak-prepared.com)  
[www.ak-prepared.com/training](http://www.ak-prepared.com/training)

### Division of Public Health

Section of Community Health & Emergency Medical Services (CHEMS).  
Raj Maskay  
P.O. Box 110616  
Juneau, AK 99811-0616  
(907) 465-2997.  
[raj\\_maskay@health.state.ak.us](mailto:raj_maskay@health.state.ak.us)  
<http://www.chems.alaska.gov>

## Glossary and Definitions

Includes definitions of terms that are specific to weapons of mass destruction or common terms being applied in a new manner in this document or referenced materials and Internet sites.

Acute Exposure- An exposure, often intense, over a relatively short period of time, resulting in a dosage that may cause observable/measurable effects.

Alpha Radiation- The least penetrating type of nuclear radiation; not considered dangerous unless alpha-contaminated particles enter the body.

Antiterrorism- Definitive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts.

Asphyxiants- Agents that replace or displace oxygen, therefore interfering with normal respiration.

Attack- Sabotage or the use of bombs, chemical or biological agents, nuclear or radiological materials, or armed assault with firearms or other weapons by a terrorist or quasi-terrorist entity that causes or may cause substantial damage or injury to persons or property in any manner.

Beta Radiation- A type of nuclear radiation that is more penetrating than alpha radiation and can damage skin tissue and harm internal organs.

Biological Agents- Biological agents are microorganisms or toxins produced from living organisms that have infectious or non-infectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals (including human beings).

Blister Agents- Chemical agents, also called vesicants, which cause severe blistering and burns to eyes, skin, and tissue of the respiratory tract. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact. Also referred to as mustard agents; examples include mustard and lewisite. Onset of symptoms may be delayed with some agents.

Blood Agents- Chemical agents that interfere with the cell's ability to utilize oxygen. These substances injure a person by interfering with cell respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues). Common examples are hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.

Chemical Agents- Chemical agents are solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals (including human beings).

Choking Agents- Chemical agents that cause physical injury to the lungs. In extreme cases, membranes swell and lungs become filled with fluid, which can result in asphyxiation resembling drowning. Death results from lack of oxygen; hence, the casualty is "choked." Common examples are chlorine and phosgene.

Chronic Exposure- An exposure, often mild, over a long period of time, which may have a varying impact on the individual's health status.

Consequence Management- Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by emergencies. These include measures to restore essential government services, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected entities. Consequence management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the affected state and local governments. When consequence management exceeds the capability of the local or state jurisdictions, a federal

response is initiated. Federal agencies support local efforts under coordination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Contamination- The deposit or absorption of chemical or biological warfare agents (or conventional hazardous materials) on structures, areas, personnel, or objects.

Corrosive Materials- A type of chemical agent that can cause visible destruction or irreversible damage in human tissue where the material contacts the casualty.

Crisis Management- As described in Presidential Decision Directive-39, crisis management is the law enforcement response, and focuses on the criminal aspects of the event. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has the lead in crisis management.

Distance- One of three components of the time, distance, and shielding response referring to the recommendation that emergency responders maintain a safe distance from hazardous incidents. The North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG) serves as a quick guide to use.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)- An EOP is a document that (1) assigns responsibilities to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions at designated times or in response to specific events; (2) identifies lines of authority and organizational relationships, and outlines how actions are to be coordinated; (3) describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and disasters; (4) identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and specialized resources available for use during response and recovery operations; and (5) identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities. EOPs may exist at the agency level in policies, procedures and protocols, and then at each level of local, county, state and federal government. Each EOP should reference the EOP above and below it in the command structure.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)- The Federal Response Plan details 12 ESFs in place to coordinate operations during federal involvement in an incident: transportation, communications, public works and engineering, fire fighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food, and energy.

Explosive- As defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation, “a substance fitting into one of these two categories: (1) any substance or article, including a device, designed to function by explosion; or (2) any substance or article, including a device, which, by chemical reaction within itself, can function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion.”

Federal Response Plan (FRP)- Developed to help expedite federal support to disasters. Typically, the FRP is activated when the state’s resources are not sufficient to cope with a disaster, and the governor has requested federal assistance through a disaster declaration.

Gamma Radiation- Gamma rays are high-energy, ionizing radiation that travel at the speed of light and have great penetrating power. They cause skin burns, severely injure internal organs, and have long-term, physiological effects.

Incendiary Device- Any mechanical, electrical, or chemical device used intentionally to initiate combustion and start a fire.

Irritating Agents- Chemical agents, more commonly known as riot control agents or tear gas, which cause respiratory distress and tearing designed to incapacitate. Examples include chloropicrin, MACE, tear gas, and pepper spray.

NBC Emergencies- An NBC emergency is one in which the release of nuclear (radiological), biological, or chemical agents into the community is either threatened or intentionally made. These agents may be warfare agents (i.e., weapons of mass destruction – WMD) or commonly used industrial agents whose release results in a complex HAZMAT incident requiring specialized response capabilities.

Nerve Agents- Substances that interfere with the way nerves communicate with other nerves, muscles, and glands. Exposure is primarily through inhalation of the vapor but may also occur via eye contact, and/or contact with the liquid. Examples of nerve agents include Sarin, Soman, Tabun, and VX agent.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- Includes clothing or equipment designed to protect the skin, eyes, or respiratory system from exposure to harmful levels of contaminants.

Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39)- Issued June 1995, PDD-39, United States Policy on Counterterrorism, directed a number of measures to reduce the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts, and to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Radiation- For use in a terrorism plan, this term refers to nuclear radiation, not radiation as a type of heat transfer. There are three types of radiation: (1) alpha, (2) beta, and (3) gamma. Radiation is a potential source of illness or injury that may be associated with a terrorist incident.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288- Authorizes the federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to help state and local governments save lives, and to protect public health, safety, and property. Also referred to as the Stafford Act.

Shielding- One of three components of the time, distance, and shielding response referring to the recommendation that emergency responders maintain a significant barrier between the responder and the hazard. Examples may include vehicles, buildings, and PPE.

Size-up- Refers to the rapid mental evaluation of critical factors at any incident that may influence the course of an incident. This is the first step in determining a specific course of action.

Strategic Goals- These are general, broad statements of intent. Often referred to as "commander's intent." By clearly defining the strategic intent of handling an incident, operational branches have the latitude to manage their resources in the most effective and efficient manner to fulfill the strategic goal.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) - The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and at anytime within the U.S. or its territories. The materials are sent to the requesting state via air or ground in what is colloquially known as a "push package."

Terrorism- As defined by the FBI, "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives." This definition includes three elements: (1) terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force; (2) the actions are intended to intimidate or coerce; and (3) the actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.

Time- One of three components of the time, distance, and shielding response referring to the recommendation that emergency responders spend the shortest amount of time possible in the hazard area.

Toxins- Toxic substances that are naturally produced by certain species of animals, plants, and microbes. These agents may also be synthesized or refined in a laboratory setting. Toxins may include botulinum toxin, ricin, and mycotoxins.

Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) - Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies owned and available for use at the request of the federal government but maintained by the vendor in its inventory. The VMI can be tailored to the needs of the state for which the request has been approved.

Virus- The simplest type of microorganisms, lacking a system for their own metabolism. They depend on living host cells to multiply and cannot live long outside of a host. Types of viruses are smallpox, Ebola, Marburg, and Lassa fever.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEC	Agency Emergency Coordinator
AECC	Aeromedical Evacuation Control Center
AELT	Aeromedical Evacuation Liaison Team
ALC	Agency Logistics Center
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARC	American Red Cross
ASH	Assistant Secretary for Health
BT	Bioterrorism
C/B	Chemical/Biological
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Preventions
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMS	Section of Community Health and EMS
CMC	Crisis Management Center
CONUS	Continental United States
DALO	Disaster Area Liaison Officer
DASHO	Designated Agency Safety and Health Official
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFC	Disaster Finance Center
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DISC	Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services  
Bioterrorism Resource Guide

DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOMS	Director of Military Support
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DRSF	Disaster Response Support Facilities
DSO	Disaster Safety Officer
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EICC	Emergency Information and Coordination Center
EM	Emergency Management
EMRT	Emergency Medical Response Team
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Management Team
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Protection Agency
ERL	Environmental Research Laboratories
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team — Advance Element
ERT-N	National Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESFLG	Emergency Support Function Leaders Group
EST	Emergency Support Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Coordinating Center
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services  
Bioterrorism Resource Guide

FESC	Federal Emergency Support Coordinator
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPMRC	Global Patient Movement Requirements Center
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HQ	Headquarters
HQAMC	Headquarters Air Mobility Command
ICS	Incident Command Systems
IMSURT	International Medical Surgical Response Team
IRR	Initial Response Resources
IRT	Initial Response Team
IST	Incident Support Team
IST-A	Incident Support Team — Advance Element
J-4/JCS	Medical Readiness Division, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPMT	Joint Patient Movement Team
JRMPO	Joint Regional Medical Planning Office
JTF	Joint Task Force
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LIMS	Logistics Information Management System
MA	Mission Assignment
MAC	Mission Assignment Coordinator
MASF	Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility
MCC	Movement Coordination Center
MERRT	Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOC MERS	Operations Center



Alaska Department of Health and Social Services  
Bioterrorism Resource Guide

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authority
NCC	National Coordinating Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NECC	National Emergency Coordination Center
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	National Response Center
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRS	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NS/EP	National Security/Emergency Preparedness
NSC	National Security Council
NSF	National Strike Force
OC	Operations Center
OCHAMPUS	Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
OEP	Office of Emergency Response
OPHS	Office of Public Health and Science
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSC	Operations Support Center
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PD	Presidential Declaration
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFA	Primary Federal Agency
PFO	Principal Federal Official
POA	Point of Arrival
POC	Point of Contact

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services  
Bioterrorism Resource Guide

POD	Point of Departure
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRA	Patient Reporting Activity
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCP	Region Oil and Hazardous Pollution Contingency Plan
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
REC	Regional Emergency Coordinator
REP	Regional Evacuation Point
REPLO	Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RETCO	Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator
RFA	Request for Federal Assistance
RHA	Regional Health Administrator
RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RR	Response and Recovery
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System
RRT	Regional Response Team
RTF	Response Task Force
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
STOLS	System to Locate Survivors
TAES	Tactical Aeromedical Evacuation System
TLC	Territory Logistics Center
UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard

USDA U.S.	Department of Agriculture
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

## Emergency Support Functions

Resources provided by the federal government are grouped into 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):

- ESF 1: Transportation. Providing civilian and military transportation.  
Lead agency: Department of Transportation
- ESF 2: Communications. Providing telecommunications support.  
Lead agency: National Communications System
- ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering. Restoring essential public services and facilities.  
Lead agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense
- ESF 4: Fire Fighting. Detecting and suppressing wild land, rural and urban fires.  
Lead agency: U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
- ESF 5: Information and Planning. Collecting, analyzing and disseminating critical information to facilitate the overall federal response and recovery operations.  
Lead agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ESF 6: Mass Care. Managing and coordinating food, shelter and first aid for victims; providing bulk distribution of relief supplies; operating a system to assist family reunification.  
Lead agency: American Red Cross
- ESF 7: Resource Support. Providing equipment, materials, supplies and personnel to federal entities during response operations.  
Lead agency: General Services Administration
- ESF 8: Health and Medical Services. Providing assistance for public health and medical care needs.  
Lead agency: U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services
- ESF 9: Urban Search and Rescue. Locating, extricating and providing initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.  
Lead agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ESF 10: Hazardous Materials. Supporting federal response to actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials.  
Lead agency: Environmental Protection Agency
- ESF 11: Food. Identifying food needs; ensuring that food gets to areas affected by disaster.  
Lead agency: Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
- ESF 12: Energy. Restoring power systems and fuel supplies.  
Lead agency: Department of Energy

# Index

## 1

103<sup>rd</sup> Civil Support Team, 2, 7, 19

## A

Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association, 7

Aryan Nation, 5

Attorney General, 10, 11, 12

Aum Shinrikyo, 4, 5

## B

Botulinum Toxin, 4

## C

CHEMS, 3, 44, 54, 59

Contamination, 4, 56

Counterterrorism, 5, 57

## D

Department of Defense, 9, 13, 15, 60

Department of Energy, 5, 9, 13, 14, 49, 60

Department of Health and Human Services, 9, 14, 15, 34

Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9, 10

Department of Public Safety, 54

DES, 54

DMAT, 15

Domestic Terrorism, 31

## E

Ebola virus, 5

Emergency Support Functions, 3, 56, 65

Environmental Protection Agency, 5, 9, 14, 29, 60

## F

FBI, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 31, 36, 38, 56, 58

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 5, 9, 10, 15, 32, 56

Federal On-Scene Coordinator, 14

Federal Response Plan, 13, 14, 56, 61

FEMA, 2, 10, 32, 56

Fire Service Training, 54

First Class System, 7

## **H**

Health Alert Network, 8

## **I**

International Medical Surgical Response Team, 16

Internet Resources, 53

## **L**

Laboratory, 1

## **M**

Maryland, 5

Metropolitan Medical Response System, 7

Minnesota Patriots Council, 5

## **N**

National Incident Management System, 6

National Response Plan, 5

NDMS, 21

Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program, 12

## **O**

Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, 2, 11, 54

Oregon, 5

## **P**

Presidential Decision Directives, 5

Push Package, 57

## **R**

Radiological, 49, 61, 63

Rajneesh Bhagwan, 5

Rapid Response Information System, 32

Ricin, 5

## **S**

Special Agent in Charge, 12

State Emergency Coordination Center, 7

State Troopers, 8, 26, 40

Strategic National Stockpile, 10, 57, 63

## **T**

Training, 11, 49, 54

**U**

Unconventional Threats, 5

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, 15

United States Coast Guard, 9, 14

Updates, 3

**V**

Vendor Managed Inventory, 58

Veterinarian, 41

**W**

Washington, 32

**Z**

Zaire, 5